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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 18, 1903.

WILL BE AT THE CONGRESS.

The presence in the city of Director

Charles D. Walcott of the United States

Geological Survey, who will visit sev-

eral places in Utah and investigate the

water supply, indicates that the expec-

tation mentioned in the Deseret News,

that the gentleman will honor with his

presence the irrigation congress at Og-

den will be fulfilled. Mr. Walcott is

notable in his station and profession,

and is in company with Chief Hydro-

grapher Newell and other experts in ir-

rigation matters. They are all welcome

to Utah and will be gladly received at

the congress. Chief Forester Gifford

Pinchot is also one of the eminent offi-

cials whose attendance at the congress

is anticipated. He has been with Mr.

Walcott investigating the country at

the headwaters of the Snake river, and

will be here in a few days. So we may

look for him also at the irrigation

congress. There is every prospect of a

large attendance of important men and

celebrities in Ogden on September 15,

and of a most profitable and pleasant

time spent in the consideration of im-

portant subjects.

YOU'D BETTER COMPLY.

Superintendent Hines is doing right

in taking measures to detect and prose-

cute people who will persist in sprink-

ling lawns and sidewalks during for-

bidden hours, in spite of all the warn-

ings given to the contrary. During the

daytime the water is needed for street

sprinkling, and pressure and service in

the business district. Each household

having sprinkling privileges is fur-

nished with a printed notice as to the

time allotted for the purpose. Yet the

regulations are defied or neglected, and

it is necessary to enforce the ordinance.

The law-abiding citizens of Salt Lake

will support Superintendent Hines in the

movement to stop the improper use of

water, and punish those who persist

in their unlawful conduct. Let every

person who uses a lawn sprinkler pay

attention to the notice served and com-

ply with it strictly. Let no lawn-sprink-

ling be done from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., or

it may cost a great deal more than its

worth. Be fair to your neighbors and

to the general public. Remember that

besides you "there are others!"

A METHODIST RESOLUTION.

One of the regular topics of a sec-

tarian convention in Utah is the sub-

ject of "Mormonism and Polygamy,"

terms which are usually treated as

synonymous, or at least as inter-

changeable. A Methodist conference

here, minus such a feature, would be

like the portrait of one of its preachers

with the face left out. Assaults upon

"Mormonism" appear to figure as the

principal tactics of Methodist evangel-

ism. Therefore the resolution, unani-

mously adopted at the conference of

that body on Monday, may be consid-

ered as part of its regular procedure.

The declaration made is similar to

that and hackneyed statements with

which we are nearly all familiar. The

patent falsehood is repeated that

"Polygamy still abounds," and promi-

temporal or spiritual. As a reliable and

trustworthy member of society he will

not suffer in comparison with any

Methodist exhorter that ever drew a

salary for maligning the "Mormons."

And as a firm believer in the divinity

and atonement of the Savior of the

world, even according to Methodist doc-

trine, he is at least on as good salvific

ground as any of his detractors. His

beliefs and therefore he is redeemed,

not ruined, if their own creed is correct.

The glee exhibited over the assump-

tion that there is contention among the

"Mormons," and that "the boasted

unity of Mormonism is broken," does

not indicate a Christian spirit. The

statement is not true, to begin with.

There was never more union among

the Latter-day Saints as a whole body

than today. The sect spoken of as

having "brought schism," is not and

never was a part of the Church at-

tacked by the resolution. It might be

as rationally said that Methodism had

"brought schism," as that the entirely

separate organization mentioned is a

sign of contention in this Church.

Unity is one of the distinctive features

of a Christian body, and when men pos-

ing as "Christian" preachers rejoice over

supposed disunion, and contention, and

schism among a body of believers, it

does not hold up those pretenders in a

very favorable light.

Perhaps we have spent too much time

and space in policing the effusion of

those unimportant persons, and their

puerile efforts against a system im-

pregnable to their assaults. We sup-

pose they have to say something to

arouse a little interest in their delir-

ious, and to form an excuse for the

demands they make on Methodist funds,

and the contributions they petition for

among the benevolent wherewith to

teach or fight the benighted "Mor-

mons." We wonder if they ever pay

any attention to that commandment,

revealed from heaven and in force up-

on all the world, "Thou shalt not bear

false witness against thy neighbor."

WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN.

The brutal treatment accorded a

white woman in a Georgia prison, has

aroused general indignation; and

threats of lynching the official con-

cerned in the outrage, have been made.

The woman was in prison for forgery.

The story goes that she was made hos-

pital stewardess but was removed, and

complained to the wife of the warden,

and that she told her husband to have

her whipped, which was done. The

brutality is bitterly denounced, as it

ought to be, but the depth of depravity

in which such acts of savagery have

their origin, can only be measured when

it is considered that they often, as in

this instance, are committed at the rec-

ommendation of a member of the "gen-

tler sex." Fancy one woman asking for

the brutal whipping of another! No

wonder that mobs triumph over law!

THE CUP RACES.

On the 20th of this month the first

of the cup races will be sailed this

year, between the Reliance and the

new Shamrock. It is said that Sir

Lipton has spent millions of dollars, in

order to get the cup back to England.

No doubt, this year's race will be most

exciting. The two boats are thought to

be better than any ever engaged in the

competition. Everybody on this side

expects that the American boat will

gain the victory, but if the cup is to be

lifted, Sir Lipton will be heartily con-

gratulated, if he succeeds. For he is

considered a true prince of sportsmen,

and whatever good luck attends him,

will not be marred by envy. It might

be well, if the cup were lifted this

time, for that would give new life to

timated that Colombian statements

were making a show of resistance to

the project, merely to secure a larger

cash consideration from the United

States. It has also been influenced that

large railroad interests are influencing

Colombian statements to withhold

their sanction of the treaty. But

whatever the influences are that have

been at work, they are potent enough

to cause delay.

It is hardly conceivable that the ac-

tion taken is final, or that its purpose

is anything but to secure more favor-

able terms to Colombia. For, should

this country conclude to abandon that

route in favor of another either across

Nicaragua or Darien, the loss would

be enormous to Colombia. If this op-

portunity is lost by that country, it

will in all probability never have an-

other.

This government has concluded to

construct a canal, and it will, no

doubt, be built, as soon as practicable.

It is not dependent on Colombia either

for right of way. Colombia has been

offered a fair price for its conces-

sions. If this is refused, the money

can be spent elsewhere. But, notwith-

standing the reported action of the Col-

ombian senate, it seems incredible

that that country can have concluded

to throw away the opportunity of pros-

perity that is offered in this gigantic

undertaking. The Colombians, we sus-

pect, hope to obtain more money, and

therefore pretend to refuse the first of-

fer. In the end, we believe, they will be

glad to accept what is offered, and

save the country from ruin and ob-

livion.

NO DEFENSE OF CRIME.

A Southern orator, John Temple

Graves of Georgia, in an address be-

fore the Chautauqua society, the other

day, lifted up his voice in the defense

of lynching. He admitted that lynching

is a crime, but it is here to stay, he

said, and he hoped it would, for it was

a bulwark between womanhood and

crime.

It is perhaps no wonder that the

crime of lynching finds defenders.

Even cannibalism has found a defend-

er, it seems, at a modern college. And

there is no crime in the entire gamut,

that has not found its defenders at one

time or another. Murder, incendiarism,

lust, all have had their advocates. It

would be strange, should not lynch-

ers find more or less eloquent defenders.

But both the crime and the defense

of it is nevertheless wrong, and the

defense is as dangerous as the crime.

No one cares for the criminal that de-

serves to be blotted out from the land

of the living. No sympathy is due him.

But he has a right to be tried, and so-

ciety has a right to see that the trial

is impartial and just. These rights can-

not be violated without peril to the na-

tion. Mobs must be suppressed, to save

the nation, not the criminal. Will the

apologists for lynchers not understand

this? Or, are they so blind as not to

see where they are heading for?

Speaking of the remedy for the evil,

a writer in the Review of Reviews

points out that both lynchings and the

crimes that are supposed to have pro-

voked it, are the result of lack of edu-

cation. The negro offenders upon

whom the violence of mobs is visited,

come, as a rule, from the most ignorant

and degraded class. It is not true, as

is often asserted, that the criminal

class of negroes is largely recruited

from the better instructed half of the

race. It is the ignorant class, white

and black, that chiefly supplies the vi-

olent criminal element, and it is the

ignorant class, white and black, that

is most easily incited to mob violence.

Edward Markham is doing a little

gardening this summer. Otherwise

"The Man with the Hoe" is hoeing his

own row.

Nothing is more tantalizing than to

see storm clouds hanging around the

horizon, going and coming, coming and

going, but never vouchsafing a single

shower.

General Miles doesn't want to be

commander-in-chief of the Grand Army

of the Republic. He will be content

with "something equally good," or bet-

ter.

It is annoying at times when a street

car will not stop when hailed but

we must condemn stopping them with

pistols as a St. Louis man did, and who

was discharged by the police judge.

Judge Rogers in the United States

court at St. Louis, has decided that a

telegraph company may discharge its

employees. It would have been a most

remarkable decision had he held that

it had not that right.

The President and a justice of the Su-

preme Court of the United States have

denounced, in print, lynching in strong

terms. Now if the officers of the law

will only do their duty, the law will be

vindicated and a check put upon lynch-

ing that will be most salutary.

No end of fun is being poked at Sen-

ator Tillman because of the loss of his

railroad cross. When he informed the

conductor of the fact and also that his

wallet was gone, the latter asked him

to identify himself. Then the conduc-

tor telegraphed headquarters in Chil-

cago, saying:

"Man says he's Senator Tillman. No

money, no ticket. What must I do?"

The Chicago office answered:

"Ask him what he